G. A. R.

Mammoth Hall Detroit, Crowded With Old Soldiers.

VEASEY TALKS VERY PLAINLY.

B. B. Lees in Separating the White from the Colored Posts in the South.

im and Paid Out to Relieve Comrades. service in the Union Army Should Weigh Something in Civil service Appointments.

Nu. Aug. 5.—The Twenty and encamplment of the Grand the Republic nest in formal ses-morning at Manonoth hall which more for the deliberative bus

the full investigation upon addistrict of the differ reportment. I think those on the benefit of such re

RETARY WORK. year new closing the Grand ligrature product from its re-sum of \$555,000.85. During the wiman's relief corps by reason of disability re-sounds or sickness incurred duty, to the effect that hon-e shall count for something in

lat the same time protect communes. It can not be by plan will most the ap-

for negro veterans excated a decided sensa-

It was hardly expected that he would so openiy favor a separation of the races and the whites of Louisiana and Mississippi were overloyed at this decisive recommend-

THE GRANT MONUMENT PUND.

The report of the Grant monument fund was read at the Grand Army meeting today. It shows \$1.130.780 subscribed, an increase of only \$23.791 in the past year.

Woman's Relief Corps in Session.

ninth annual convention in this city to-day he attendance was large and the reports of the various officers showed the order to be in a flourishing condition. The convention was called to order by the national presi-dent, Mary Sears McHeary, of Denison,

The opening address of the president was devoted chiefly to the growth of the order during the past year. "The membership of our order," said the president," has steadour order," said the president," has stead-ily increased in numbers and influence dur-ing the year, and it is represented in every state in the Culon but one Alabama, and all the territories except the Indian, Idaho and Alaska. A most princely gift is the appropriation by the Ohio legislature of \$25,000 for the evertion of a cottage upon the home ground. We asked for \$2500, and they gave as \$25,000. This is the highest recognition of the Woman's Relief Corps and its work that has ever been given, and is truly the crown of glory to this adminis-tration, and of all of its future possibilities. The reports of the pension committee shows that they still keep the needs of our army masses before congress. That they fall your after year in their efforts to procure pensions for those deserving women, is a matter of deep regre, to us all, but I trust that their endeavors will eventually be rethat their endeavors will eventually be re-warded. There is no doubt that the mem-bers of congress appreciate the worth and endead work of these women, and that they are ready to legislate in their behalf whomever proper apportunity is offered than?

The day was principally consumed in the iscussion of the reports of the various ofi-

To Be Beld at the National Capital,

To be field at the Sational Capital,
Deriver, Mich., Aug. 5.—The next encomment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at the national capital,
Wishington, D. C., This was decided today or the first ballot, and although partisure of Lincoln, Nels, fell disappointed,
there is a general resolve by the reterins
to the first particular to the disappoint of the state of the supposition of the state of the supposition.

questing congress to pass a law authorizing the interstate commission to permit rai-rouls to give reduced rates to all soldiers and submount war of 61-65 attending the authorized encampagnet. The resolution was unanimously adopted floating the length of parades at all luture encampments to two

Disnostr. Mich., Aur. 5.—The reports of of officers of the staff were presented and survail become the encounterest. Adjutant, cascal become the encounterest. Adjutant, lists there were none mugh the rolls of the order forly-four departments, with 7185 posts and 207,941 comrades in good standing. The consolidated report of the adjutant general for the period ending June 30, 1800, as far as the returns have been recovered, not all yet being in. have been esserved, not all yet being in, shows forty-nine departments with 7409 posts and 305,067 comrades in good stand-

The sum expended in charity, as reported for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$217,057,00, relieving 21,025 persons; for the year ending June 30, 1891, \$33,050.56. The total number of deaths, reported for the year ending June 30, 1891, was 5530.

The quarter master-general's report showed the assets of the organization to be as rollnes: Cash bilance on hand, \$150.18; due 5 chepartments, \$1529.41; less due to departments, \$182,41; less due to departments, \$184,17; bilance, \$125,24; United States bends of 1307,\$46,000; mar-ket value, \$18,730; supplies, 2341,65; total assets, \$24,741.67.

the weeks raind less favored territories, and realth, have been compelled to secure

The report of the judge-advacate gen-ral cerives its chief interest from his deral cerives its chief interest from ins de-cision of the vexed race question. As his conclusions differ from the recommenda-tions of the communication-thief, the dis-pute is only further complicated. The decided is as follows: The question ritory at the same time, for instance a de tion must be answered in the negative
1. The library contrary to the users

r provided for.

The report of the surgeon-general is

chiefly interesting in a statement it contains from Pension Commissioner Raum, accounting that the amount of \$115.000,000 will be expended for pensions for the fiscal

AT THE CAPITAL CITY.

Tax Rolls Received and Deposits-Collectors Prompt - Chartered - School Lands Leased and Sold.

Special to the Gazette.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 5.-Tax rolls re ived: Sutton county, totals \$1.596,662, crease, \$663,889; Haskell, total \$2,654,757, increase, \$504.565.
Deposits from special taxes collected:

General revenue, \$819.90; schools, \$255.027; unorganized counties, \$903.44; other funds, Collectors are prompt in reports and set-

tlement for July collections. Forty re-ported to-day.

Chartered—The Dallas investment company amended its charter, changing its name to the Dallas security and loan com-F. L. Cockrell, John H. Gaston and

F. R. Rowley incorporators: Brenham com-press, oil and manufacturing company, capital, \$50,000; directors, D. C. Giddings, William Perry, Thomas Dwyer, Henry Hoade, A. Warner, Charles Zacher, W. A. Wood, A. C. H. Schwiss and H. Knittle. Lease of school lands, 13,668 acres; sales of school lands, 7680 acres.

Youthful Horse Thieves

Special to the Gazette. ROCKWALL, ROCKWALL COUNTY TEX. Aug. 5.—The two urchins who landed in the city a few days ago from Dallas with a couple of horses, alleged to have been stolen by them and have been in fail here. left today for Dallas under guard of an officer of that county. The lattle fellows were rag-ged and dirty, and did not seem to realize

GOING AHEAD.

That's What the Railway Commissioners Are Doing.

IN SPITE OF ALL THE KICKS.

DEFROIT. MICH., Aug. 5.—The Woman's Relief Corps, the national auxillary to the Grand Army of the Republic opened their interests About to be Crippled. Interests About to be Crippled.

> Arguments of the Railroads Not Strong Enough to Persuade the Commission that a More Equal System is Not Practicable.

THE COMMISSION QUARTERS.

Invaded by Traffic Men, Lumbermen and Shippers Who Complain of the Proposed Reductions

Special to the Gazette. Austra, Tex., Aug. 5.—The number of traffic men lambermen and shippers who invaded the quarters of the railroad commission to-day was proof enough of the interest aroused by the schedules of proposed rates on cotton, grain, lumber and sait sent out but work by the commission for the out last week by the commission for the consideration of those directly interested. The general freight agents seemed to be all present, as well as a score or more of lum-ber mill men from Southeast Texas, to say nothing of others interested in cotton and corn rates. The lumbermen were especially emphatic and earnest in protesting against

with the utmost positiveness that it would be the rule of them, one and all. They made a strong and vigorous link.

The morning session opened with a statement by Mr. Lovett, Dallas atterney for the Texas and Pacific of the receipts and expenditures of the road for the past year. in which he showed that 79 per cent of the in which he showed that 79 per cent of the road's income went for expenditures, not including betterments. There was no dividend on the stock. The interest on the honds paid was \$1.275.410. Nearly 13 per cent of the receipts came from the traffic in collon and 9 per cent from lumber. A material reduction of the rate in these two articles would seriously cripple the road. The estimated cost of building and equipping the road was \$30,000 a mile. Its carraines

per cent on \$17,000 a mile.

General Freight Agent Hinton of the same road furnished an estimate of the percentage of decrease shown by the proposed

remarked he thoural that the reduction proposed by the commission might be a trifle excessive in some directions and that some changes in it would be unde before promulanting it. He did not see, however, promulating it. He did not see, however, that the commission should not make a con-siderable reduction in the cotton rate, which he termed unbegrable. The rate proposed by the commission, said he, is about \$3.29 per ten per mile, a rate higher than in any of the neighboring states. The actual rate in Tays from all common point terminary in Texas from all common point territory to Galveston is \$8,50 a bale. To St. Louis it is only \$1.55, and to New Orleans, \$2.10 a bale. The difference between the local and

was too great.

In reply to Foster Mr. Hinton said that only about 15 per cent of the cotton hauled by his road was leval freight.

Mr. Foster could not understand how a reduction of the rate on so small a propor-tion of the cotton freightage could injure the road.

Chairman Reagan said that the cotton

rates must be lowered it compensation must be made elsewhere.

Mr. Terry. Galveston attorney for the Gulf. Colorado and Santa Fe, argued at considerable length to show that the rates in Texas are actually tess than they should mind States boars of E07, \$16,000; market value, \$18,720; supplies, 2341,65; total be, and that they are practically no bigher than in Georgia. He said that if the commission would give him Georgia distances where the average had is about 175 miles, he would accept Georgia rates, or if he were existing rate in Texas is 1.31 cents per ton

not put a stick of lumber in Cleburne and could not afford to haul it much above Tem-ple. Rates, said he, on lumber from Phila-delphia to New York, a distance of ninety same distance. The roads could not stand that because their tonnaise was far less than on the eastern roads. Mr. Terry undertook to show that rates in Texas are for the most part no higherthan in Kausas and Mis-

Mr. Masters, general freight agent of the Guif. Colorado and Santa Fe, presented an estimate of the percentage of decrease in rates proposed by the commission, and the manner in which it was arrived at

Afternoon Session.

The lumbermen were permitted on the reassembling of the commission to state their grievances and complaint against the proposed rates, which they did quite specifically, several of them taking the floor speciarilly, several of them taking the floor in order. The first of them to step to the front was Mr. M. T. Jones of Houston, an owner of extensive milling interests, who said that three-fourths of the lumber of Texas was milled south of Palestine, and that it must be given a rate, no matter by what system, that will allow it to reach the bulk of the consuming public, which was north of a line drawn east and west through Pales-tine. A differential of \$2 or \$3 per 1000 feet would shut them out of their best market and ruin them. They have no foreign trade to compensate the loss that must ensue, the effort to find a foreign market having proved an expensive failure

Chairman Keagan said to the lumbermen that their brethren of Northeast Texas represented that they were unable to compete with the mills in Southeast Texas, and could not do so unless given, by a mileage rate, the benefit of their proximity to the North Texas market. Whatever action the commission might take will, if the statements made be correct,

DISPLEASE SOMEBODY. ng requiring cotton to be located in the direction of its destination for compressing He thought that within distances of "wen-ty-five or thirty miles the roads should be permitted to haul cotton to the nearest

compresses, whatever the direction, for the purpose of concentration. Senatorkimbrough attempted to elucidate the matter further and to explain how the interest of the farmers is involved in the speedy concentration of cotton for through

speedy concerns at the nearest point:

Mr. Cleveland said, to disabuse the minds of the commissioners, that he was largely interested in a number of compresses in that he railroad man had a and that no railroad man had a dollar's worth of interest, directly or indirectly, in any one of them. It was economy in the roads to so local and con-centrate cotton for nothing, and they should Chairman Reagan interrupted the discus-

sion a moment to read a telegram just re-ceived from lumber dealers at Victoria, heartily indersing the equality of the proposed lumber rate After further discussion the meeting ad-journed until to-morrow when the traffic men will take another whirl at the commission with the probable result of securing a modification of the proposed rates on the

commedities mentioned

Special to the Gazette AUSTIN TEX Aug 5 .- The International upon rates that seem to be just and fair to

burg and San Antenio, and the East Line and Red River railway companies each sub-mitted additional ratings made by the Westera classification committee at Chicago, July 31, amending classifications No. 12. Approved, effective the 14th.

New Yorkers Interested.

New Yorkers Interested.

Special 16 the Garette.

New York, Aug. 5.—The New York Sun has the following: The state railway commission of Texas, of which ex-Senator Reagan was recently appointed chairman, has just announced to the railroad companies of that state the first of a series of reforms which it proposes to carry out. Out of curroaity, perhaps, the commission issued a circular to the companies asking them what they thought of the first plan.

"We were thunderstruck," said a representative of one of the Texas roads yesterday. "We shouldn't have been more surprised if the commission had suggested that we go into bankruptey, for that is what the

prised if the commission had suggested that we go into bankruptey, for that is what the new reform means. The commission intends to cut down commodity rates from one-third to one-half on all important products, such as cotton, lumber, flowr, grain and sait. They haven't go to class rates yet, but I'm told they intend to make some sweeping reductions in that line also. See how this affects rates. The rate for cotton from Dallas to Houston, '25 miles, is 62 cents per 100 rounds. The commission proposes to reduce it to 28 cents. From Calvert to Houston, 128 miles, the rate on cotton would be reduced from 62 cents to 31 cotton would be reduced from 62 cents to 31 cents. In other words it is a slaughter of from 40 to 50 per cent. The worst of it is that rates will have to be reduced correscondingly to all intermediate stations."

The commission goes still further and

says that no allowance shall be made when the cargo is handled by several roads. No allowance is to be made for the transfer from one road to mother. If a carload of lumber has to go over three roads in order to reach its destination forty miles away, all that each company gets out of it will be consumed by switching charges. The deduction is to be made on a mileage basis. The railroad people are very much worked up about the matter, and they have not bestiated to tell the commission what they think about it. In consequence, before the order for the reduction is officially issued, the commission invited the managers of the says that no allowance shall be made when the commission invited the managers of the roads to attend a conference to-day at Aus-tin, when they will have a chance to state their objections. A few days ago the com-mission sent off a long list of questions re-lating to traffic, which it requested the rail-roads to answer in detail. The companies roads to answer in clotail. The companies did not comply to suit the commission, and the threatened reform is the result.

the threatened reform is the result.

Those whom the Sun reporter talked with yesterday, said the scheme was originated in the brain of ex-Sennior Reagan, who, they said, was bent on carrying out some of his impracticable theories. The people don't that rates are my higher in Texas than in most other states. They haven't yet made up their minds why the commission has taken such a radical stand.

LUMBER AND COTTON.

Only a Portion of the Lumbermen Com plaining-Cotton Silli Higher

Special to the Carette.

Arstin, Tex., Aug. 5.—The schedule of freight rates on cotton submitted by the rathroad commission to the general freight agents makes an estimated cut on existing rates of 25 to 30 per cent. This is the heaviest reduction contemplated by the commission. On considering further the arguments of the traffic men it may be medified a trifle, but judging from the apparent temper of the commission at the present movement, it is doubtful if it will allow the reduction to fall much below those figures. Mr. Waldo it is said, admitted that the roads might be able to stand a reduction on cotton rates of 12½ per cent, but that the commission thinks too hittle. The average freight rate on cotton now is estimated at about \$1 a bale. The commission appears to think that about \$2 would be a reasonable compensation which would be a saving on the crop this year of something like.

railroads think that they should be per-mitted to charge Corsicana, Waco, Hempstead Brenham, and points near the mills the same rate given to Abilene, Cisco and Weatherford. The commission thinks otherwise. The Southeast Texas millimen contend that unless the blanket system in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. These mill men now sell their immer in North Texas almost under the very noses of the millmen of that region, by virtue of the relatively cheap long hauf rates afforded them. They have longer haufs then their North Texas competitors, and fear that

UNION A MILEAGE SYSTEM
they would be placed at a disadvantage. The commission feets they have no very good ground of complaint against a mileage system. It holds that the southeast millmen have already a double advantage over their northern competitors in a greater supply of better timber and in the cheaper cost of milling it. Besides, they have a monopoly of all of middle, south and southber consumers situated near the mills in order that the roads may be compensated in that way for the relatively low rates allowed on long hauls into a competitor's ter-

A MORE EQUAL AND JUST SYSTEM of rates is not practicable. The commissioners appear to think it is, and will doubtless insist on a trial at least of the mileage system. They do not think that equality and justice to all parties consistent with a system of freight rates that appear to prayail for the chief benefit of the Orange and Beaument mills, and the roads that control their output. They choose to concontrol their output. They choose to con-sider the interest of the public, and do not appear to be much moved by the Jeremiahs of those who tell them that the new sched-ule of lumber rates will close up the South Texas mills. When this cry is raised, the commissioners point to the mills in North-east Texas, and ask, why are they not com-plaining about the rates? They appear to be satisfactory to the millmen up there Again, they recall the fact that some of the largest milling concerns in Northeast Texas have already collapsed, from whatever cause, they do not pretend to say. It cer-tainly cannot be from any rates fixed by the commission, as none have been promulgated

yet. The new schedule

WILL FAVOR THE MILLS
in that corner of the state because they
will enjoy the mileage system, the advantage of proximity of a good market. If the Jefferson Lumber company, and others, with large capital, that have gone to the wall during the past year, had not failed until after the commission had fixed rates on lumber, what a how! would be heard in the land. It was doubtless fortunate for the commission that these failures occurred when they did, as they have doubtless forestalled a good share of calumny and mis-representation. One of the impossible things is to fix a rate that will please all. It can't be done. Those enjoying special favors, and others the advantage of loca-tion or some other fortunate circumstance are bound to resent a system that

DEPRIVES THEM OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, and puts them on a plain of equality with all others. Any effort by the commission all others. Any effort by the commission to reconcile the various conflicting interests at stake would be utterly vain and futile. That circumstance grows plainer and plainer every day. The thing is enyout of the question, and can't be . There is nothing for it but to go ahead as the commission is doing, and agre

and Great Northern, the Galveston, Harris-burg and San Antonio, and the East Line and Red River railway companies each subparative accuracy and a very close approach to what is right and fair. It is the sense of the commission that the rates on cotton are, as Judge Reagan expressed it cesterday to the traffic men, "high beyond all measure." and that under the new schedule they will still be higher than in other states. This, the railward men did not atterned to draw or the railroad men did not attempt to do refute, but contented themselves with oft-reiterated assurance that existing re were necessary to make the traffic reasonably profitable. There will be some further consultation with the traffic men, and perhaps some shippers, and then the rates will

WE, THE MASSES.

People's Party of Ohio in State Convention at Springfield.

THE LOUISIANA ALLIANCE.

Not In Favor of the Third Party Movement, Nor Putting Out an Alliance Ticket.

Senator Quay to Attempt to Redeem the Keystone State to the Republicans. How the Kentucky Lerislature Stands.

Strongly Democratic.

Special to the Gazette. New ORIEANS, LA., Aug. 5.—It is now evident that the State Farmers' Alliance in session at LaFayette will not favor the Third party movement or pat an Aliance ticket in the field for the state election. A minority of the farmers favored this, but the president of the order and two other detections favored the president of the order and two other detections favored the president of the order and two other detections. delegates favored acting inside the Democratic party. It is probable, however, that
the Alliance will formally suggest the
name of its president, Capt. T. S. Adams,
for governor, subject to the approval of the
Democratic state convention. The movement for a third party was led by the state
Alliance lecturer, Guice, and supported by
the designes from the northwestern
parishes. The farmers also resolved to
fight the lettery commany and vote against
the extension of its charter, but refused to
approve the strong resolutions adopted by
some of the Alliance, declaring for revolution if necessary to drive the lettery company from the state. legates favored acting inside the Don-

Ohio Peoples's Party.

Springerith, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The Peoples party delegates are slow in agriving About two hundred are here now and the About two hundred are here now and the leaders say if the number reaches three hundred they will be satisfied. Hugh Cavanaugh of Cincinnati will be elected temporary chairman. The platform will be constructed from suggestions of people, but the Cincinnati partform with a few additions on free coinage will probably be accepted. A strong contingent is advocating female suffrage. W. F. Farmer of Texas in a speech has night, said if the government can take 75 cents of silver stamp than ment can take (5 cents of silver stanne it and make \$1 of it it can take peece of paper and stamp it and make it worth 100 cents. He

was lough, cheered.

The district meetings at 11 o'clock were all well attended, every district being represented. There were slight differences of opinion in nearly every district, but the only places they grew noisy were in the first, second, securicenth and twenty-first. The Hamilton contents are twenty-first. The Hamilton county row was over the al-mission of Mrs. Mary Chidester, who came as alternate, and the question of the legality of the Saturday night meeting which elect-

greater than under the existing blanket the party forever. She was then elected the party forever. agreed on the 2-per-cent-loau plan proposed for the platform, and will go into the convention divided. The Twenty-first dis-agreed on the question of the rule regularing the casting of the vote of the delega-tion. Some wanted to cust the entire vote, others the representation. They also go in

2:40 p. m., by H. F. Barnes, of Tiffin, chair-man of the state committee, after a long delay waiting for the Hamilton county disdelay waiting for the Hamilton county dis-trict meeting to settle its difficulties and Join the convention. There were about 400 delegates present, and after prayer by Rev. Joshua Crawford, the chair read letters of regret from prominent people in sympathy with the revenue. with the movement. One from George F. Gaither, chairman of the Alabama state committee, promising to carry that state in 1892, elicited iono appliause. Another from Senator Pieffer reciting the causes of the party's organization, advising the adoption of the Cincinnati resolutions, and a plant; advocating honest money, was also gre-

Knights of Labor Organizer Talks.

Philadelogia, Pa., Aug. 5.—Junes Wright, organizer of the Knights of Labor, is making active preparations for the com-ing political campaign. He says the order in Pennsylvania wants a constitutional convention and ballot reform. In Ohio the Knights will find allies in the People's party and the Parmers' Alliance. They are

New York, August 5.—John L. Hill, commissioner of public buildings in Philadelphia, put up at the Fifth Avenue histel tonight. He stated, in an interview on politics, that Chairman Andrews of the Pennsvivania Republican state executive com as against Harrison for the presidential

Washington, Aug. 5.—It is stated that Senator Quay will soon be made chairman of the Republican state central committee of Pennsylvania, Chairman Andrews retiring to make the vacancy. Qyay will proceed to fight the great political battle of his life in his attempt to redeem the Keystone state

Kentucky Returns.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 5.—The new constitution was carried by from seventy-five to one hundred thousand votes. The Dem ocratic majority is 25,000. The senate will stand, Democrats twenty-seven, Republi-cans ten. People's party one. The house. Democrats sixty-nine, Republicans seven teen, People's party twelve, Independents

CHICAGO. Aug. 5.—The Farmers' Alliance is the key to the situation in Ohio. Allen W. Thurman, son of the Old Roman, says: Protection will be attacked at every point. On this the Democrats believe they will win. The silver question will not cut much of a figure.

the right channels, that no more was asked for the farmer than for any other class, but than for any other class, but that the Farmers' Alliance had come to Harrison will be Renominated. stay, and would work out the salvation of New York, Aug. 5.—Senator Pugh of Alabama believes that Harrison will be re-

Subscribe for the Wood

THE BIG BARBECUE.

Two Thousand Alliance People Present.

THE SPEECHES OF THE DAY

By Martin of Navarro and Dabney of Decatur.

Sockless Jerry Will not be Here-The Proceedings Vesterday-A Synopsis of Some of the Speeches The Doings To-Morrow

picnic style.

The programme was to have been opened at 10 o'clock, but there was some delay, and the hour-hand pointed to 11 o'clock when the gies club started the ball to rolling by rendering a number of Alixace somes in a very interesting manner ten. Wenver, the Alliance light of Iowa, was made to be present, and the forenoon address was rendered by J. B. Dabney of Destite, who

The Afternoon Proceedings.

Marion Martin of Navarro county addressed the audience in the afternoon. Mr. Martin began by a sking the meaning of the assembling of such a large molinece of farmers and the coming together of the people in general. He answered the question, giving as a reason that the people were tired of being hoodwhiked, and came for the purpose of receiving light on the important questions in which they are so virilly interested and not from idle curiosity. That the people had demands to make and were met together to give expression to those demands. These, he said, were the people of the first party-first because it was composed of the people, and demanded just treatment of the people with the contraction. Severall greats are of the contraction. Severall pears are of the people of the first party-first because it was composed of the people of the peop The average freight rate on criton now is estimated at about \$1 a but \$2 commission appears to think that about \$2 would be a reasonable compensation which would be a saving on the crop this year of something like.

Two MILLIONS.

The lumber miles of Southeast Texas, and the reads that distribute their products, are kicking vigorously on the mileage rate proposed on lumber in the new schedules. The maximum rate on lumber, so fixed, is no greater than under the existing blanket.

The average freight rate on colton now is estimated at about \$1 a but \$2 a but \$2 commission of the estimate, and the question of the legality of the bessings of of the Saturday night meeting which elected at the cotton fields and place the blessings of the bessings of the state central daughters. He scouted the idea of overproduction being the cause of the present have times, and said it was rather under committee. The people was not legal, and Mr. Barnest decision was voted down. After consideration at the fect of their season of the sessing of education at the fect of their season of the present have time of the people were tried of the specifies Sanner committee.

At the content fields and place the blessings of education at the fect of their season of the present have time of the session of the specifies Sanner committee.

At the content fields and place the blessings of the clock of their season of the present have time of the people were tried of the specifies Sanner committee.

At the content fields and place the blessings of the present daughters. He scouted the idea of overproduction being the cause of the present have times, and said it was rather under committee.

At the contention of the specifies of Wichita, Kan, and amounced that he of the present have times, and said it was rather under committee.

Evans introduced to the crow I B. F. kels form the decision that the control fields and place the blessings of the cause of the present have times, and said it was rather under committee.

At the cotton fields and place the bl an honest man's check should be review carefully the financial policy of the nation. The Demo rats, Mr. Martin said, had long racy, and han derited tarther and farther from the faith of their fathers, and though they still enled thouselves Demourans, the title was a misnomer, as their sole object was to share in the party spoils. He had voted for the platform from year to year in the hope that some relief would be received, but the same old relief would be received, but the same old promises had been promised and nothing had materialized. Jeffersonian Democraex, the speaker said, is the watchword of the first turity, and the issue would be fought on the platform of honesty and principle. The twiff was then touched upon and the toucts of the third party were said to be for tariff reform. Something more draining than the tariff. Mr. Martin said, was the tremendou and unwarranted appropriations which were constantly many node by the which were constantly being made by the congress of the United States, that these must be stopped and then the tariff looked after and reduced. The sub-treasure one after and reduced. The sub-treasury ques-tion was taken up, and the great benefits to be derived from it were discussed from the speaker's standpoint. The lame objections of dissenters were ridiculed, the speaker alof dissenters were indicated, the speaker al-leging that capitalists were trembling in their shoes, lest the scheme should be adopted and alle-viate the wants of the people, and lessen the inflow of gold into their own exchequer. That the cries of breakers breakers ahead and the direful presictions were but the means employed to mislead the farmer on this vital question. Cotton, the speaker said, and no equal for collat-eral, was more stable than silver, and was the equal of gold, and this product was the basis of the sub-treasury scheme; that the great objection to the sub-treasury was from ignerance of the inancial situation, and that the bue and cry of it being ultimately the end of carliar was not four than the the end of capital was only from those who most bitterly opposed it. If this were a fact the speaker affirmed that the next confact the speaker affirmed that the next congress would pass the measure without a dissenting vote. The people were beginning to see that it is not only the farmer who is benefited, but doctor, lawyer, merchant, and in fact everyone, would receive benefit from the sub-treasury, and the country would rise up from beneath the burdensome yold of class legislation. The alien land law and the railroad questions were taken up and discussed briefly. The speaker favored government ownership of the railroads, and demanded to know why they could not be operated as successfully as the postal service of the United States, which was the pride of America and the wonder of the governments of Europe, which were annually sending over experts which were annually sending over expeo study its intricacies, that they migh mitate its workings, and thus better per

> maintained that government operation of the railroads could be carried on just as successfully, and hailed the day when such would be the case. In this connection Mr. Martin incidentally paid his respects to Governor Hogg in no very flattering terms, and was any flattering terms, and was any-thing but complimentary in his observations upon the policy pursued by the governor. The speaker closed by adjuring the people to think more for their-selves and to study the questions which the occasion demands, casting their ballots so that legislation would eventually be for the benefit of the producers and wealth flow in

fect the postal service of the old world.

the farmer and the laboring man.
When Marion Martin had finished, J. H. nominated without opposition from Blaine Veatch of Johnson county was introduced and spoke for an hour or more. His remarks were devoted to reviewing the records of

most of them being devoted to the short comings and derelictions of the formet comings and derelictions of the former party, which be said had gone off after false roots and had been traiterous to the interests of the people. Mr. Veatch said. "What means this agitation and convening of this people, and why were the Farnters Aliance, the Knights of Labor and the trades invois organized and brought into being? Something is wrong. This we all recognize. Now the question urises, what remain is there to girls the wrongs that have been negative. out in Democrace bary assured to confidence that it is only necessary to join its ranks for the people to accomplish the people in view. But we have listened will take much creating to those fair promises and what is the result Our condition has grown rapidly worse and will continue to retrograde told with continue to retrograde told we continue to retrograde told the continue to The first day of the Alliance plenic and barbecue dawned fair and bright, rather warm, but a delightfully cool orecze swaying the boughs of the trees and imparting a delicious sense of cooness to the shade in beautiful Riverside. As early as 10 o clock people began rouge to the scene, the service on the Riverside line being almost perfect, cars running at intervals of seven timutes and a car being stationed at either terminus, so that there was no waiting for cars. The grounds are to the left and north of the street railway track, and he immediately north of the county road. All the undersurable had been cleared away, and a festion of banting and heen stretched among the trees, surrounding the seats and the speaker's stand. These were occupied by about one thousand five hundred people, while products enjoying themselves a true pienic style.

The programme was to nave been opened at 10 o clock, but there was some delay, and the hundral of the government of the grounds of the programme was to nave been opened at 10 o clock, but there was some delay, and the hundral of the grounds of the programme was to nave been opened at 10 o clock, but there was some delay, and the hundral of the grounds of the propagation of the wenth of the country into the brands of a favored few. On this account the people now the prograde to had consented upon the people. To day there are 9,000,000 farms morrigated in this control to proceed upon the people. To day there are 9,000,000 farms morrigated in this control to proceed upon the people. To day there are 9,000,000 farms morrigated in this control to proceed upon the people. To day there are 9,000,000 farms morrigated in this control to proceed upon the people. To day there are 9,000,000 farms morrigated in this control to proceed upon the people. To day there are 9,000,000 farms morrigated in this control to proceed the proceed upon the people. To day there are 9,000,000 farms morrigated in this control to proceed the proceed from morrigate the people. To day there are 9,000,000 fa present, and the formonous address was repaired by J. B. Dabney of Decatur, who spoke for about an hour.

Mr. Dabney said the Alimane was a political but not a partism organization; that the agriculturists were the wealth producers, and that if they were protected all interests would be benefited. He sauke at length of the silver question and azainst diver carriency. He backed the Democratic party in and barbecued the politicians over a slow fife. When he had dinished basting them and they were their oughly cooked, a grand rush for the table was made, where the crowd foosted on fact because beef, malt to spare. The means were excellently cooked, and he was hard to satisfy who could not enjoy the delicious field.

The Alternoon Proceedings.

his arrival from 8:30 a. m till 4 p. m. Mr. Coleman of the Southern Wercury speaks this afternoon, as do President Pols, S. J. Brownson and W. H.

afternoon till speaking commenced in the evening, was turned over to the young peoe for dancing purposes. To-day, additional numbers are expected to swell the crowd.

WACO RAILWAYS.

Two Have Locked Horns on Their Construction of a City Ordinance-The Courts will Have to Settle It.

Waco, McLennan County, Tra., Aug. 5.—The Waco electric light and railway company and Citizens' railway company have locked horns. The former corporation is ready to operate cars from the west-ern and northern terminus, and to get into the city will necessarily have to operate on the tracks of the Citizens' company. An ordinance of the city requires that the Citizens' company shall allow another com-pany to use their tracks under certain comditions, but each company places a different construction on the reading of the ordconstruction on the reading of the ordinance, and this caused the clash. The Waco electric railway and light company have tendered payment in cash, as promance, which has been refused. The matter will have to be settled in the courts. J. L. Scott of St. Louis is president of the Citizens' company, and W. J. Hobson of St. Jo. Mo., is president of the other.

HOUSTON EGG TOSSERS.

Santer and Roessler Bound Over-The Feeling of the People Worked Up to Blood-Spilling Heat.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 5.-Justice Schwanfer to-day bound overGus Santer and John Roessler, two saloonists, charged with rotten egging the Sam Jones meeting, for Santer has sued out a writ of habeas corpus Foe trial lasted three days, and instead of the feeling being allayed it is intensified. The prediction is that some of those gentle men who had eggs thrown in the faces of their wives and other female relatives will not allow the insult to go unpunished, and t is only a question of time when there will be bloodshed. The offense is not in tended so much as an insult to Sam Jone as to the ladies, although the egg throwers intended it just the other way.

Hondo Citr. Middle County, Tex., Aug. 5.—At Quipe to-day Peter Beider, aged twenty-two, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forelead with a Winchester. He was drinking. He killed his brother accidently about a year ago. It is thought this affected his mind. is thought this affected his mind

Special to the Gazette.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 5.—The sheriff of Wichita, Kan., to-day arrested John Bush and will start back in the morning. Bush has been here four months as a switchman for the Southern Pacific. Six years ago he was treasurer of the Switchmen's lodge of Wichita and embezzled the funds, amounting to some hundreds, and he streamously protests his innocence.